



THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL

Vol. XXIV—No. 615

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1896

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON EACH SATURDAY.

[Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as matter of the second class.]

BARKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
WHARTON BARKER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES,
Rooms 24 and 26
Forrest Building, No. 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE most striking event of the week is the change in the political situation as regards the Republican nomination. The capture of the Illinois State Convention by the McKinley men makes the nomination of their candidate all but certain. Senator Cullom was to carry out in that state the policy of the combination of Republican bosses, to secure its vote for future use, and to make Illinois part of the scheme of "the field against McKinley." That programme, however, has broken down at so many points that it must be pronounced to be in a very damaged condition. First New Hampshire refused to accept the lead of Mr. Chandler, and to declare for Mr. Reed simply. Then Vermont declares it prefers Mr. McKinley to Mr. Reed; New York cannot be mustered solidly for Mr. Morton; and even Pennsylvania does not follow Mr. Quay as a unit. Mr. Martin, the head of the machine in Philadelphia, declares he is for Mr. McKinley, along with a majority of the delegates from this city, and much the same is

true of Pittsburg. The success of the McKinley men in Illinois has taken the heart out of the combine everywhere. The terrible prospect of a candidate who shall owe them nothing, draws nearer and nearer.

Their one chance left is to take Indiana out of the McKinley column. The friends of Mr. Harrison never have acquiesced in his retirement from the list of presidential candidates, and his remark about the difference between volunteering and being drafted, has awakened their hopes that he may be put forward as the representative of all the anti-McKinley elements. We suppose it is not impossible that the presidential ambition might be brought into lively activity in the ex-president's mind; but it would be by something more than a vague offer of support in possible or impossible contingencies. If the eastern leaders could give him and Indiana assurances that Messrs. Reed and Morton would get out of his way—Mr. Quay does not count—he probably would consider himself "drafted" to fill the gap. His first administration showed, to the disappointment of his best friends, that he is a man with whom even Mr. Quay can deal. From the point of view of the bosses, he is as available as any man in the list; and he has the additional advantage of standing for the last state to commit itself on the question of candidates. Indiana, as in 1884, is a critical state. Mr. Blaine might have been defeated in that year, if the Massachusetts delegation could have been induced to take Mr. Harrison up. Is he now to be used for the defeat of Mr. McKinley?

WE might draw some satisfaction from the prospect of Major McKinley's nomination as a practical defeat of the attempt of the bosses to secure a man after their mind. But Mr. McKinley's nomination would mean at most no more than the mere overthrow of the old regime of political bosses and the building up of a new. If, indeed, we could say with Gen. Bragg that "we love him for the enemies he has made," we might get some comfort out of the situation. It would be gratifying to see men like Mr. Platt and Mr. Quay told to stand aside, if the stepping aside of Messrs. Platt and Quay did not mean the giving of place and national power to new political bosses. If we had complete confidence in candidate McKinley's personal firmness we should look for a great decrease of the influence of the old bosses in the party. But of even this we can not be sure, for Mr. McKinley is far too much of a practical politician, too much of a time server, and too much of the embodiment of the politician's idea that principle must be held subservient to political expediency, to take a stand which would cost him any unpopularity, or would stand in the way of his winning the great prize. We should have had much greater hopes of Mr. Harrison in that respect, if experience had not taught us not to expect any such thing.

We also might take comfort from the sharp antagonism with which the prospect of his nomination is hailed by the Free Traders on both sides of the Atlantic. It is they who have done the most to make his nomination certain, by identifying Protection with his name, and sneering at every proposal to return to our

former national policy as "McKinleyism." At this moment nothing suits the American people better than what Mr. Godkin, Mr. Welles, and their British friends do not want. When Mr. Godkin, in *The Forum*, declares that the election of Mr. McKinley will be a national calamity, as a signal defeat of Free Trade and the gold standard, he serves Mr. McKinley.

THE Democratic gold organs are striving to make capital out of Mr. McKinley's unknown position on the currency question and to make it appear that Mr. McKinley is favorable to silver. There is no reason to believe that he is and one who has striven, as Mr. McKinley, to dodge the question of the monetary standard can not, and will under no circumstances, be trusted or supported by the silver Republicans. The Ohio platform, to which Mr. Godkin and his like so much object, has the air of being made for election purposes; and the candidate has not given us any interpretation of it, which reassures the friends of silver. One end of it sounds well enough but the other sounds anything but well. It suggests a pious confession of faith introduced by a number of blasphemies: and whether its authors mean the piety or the blasphemy remains to be seen. Mr. Sherman apparently thinks the emphasis lies on the blasphemies, and that the rest is only ornamental matter. Which is Mr. McKinley's opinion, it has not been his policy to let us know. Indeed, we may accept the Ohio platform as a declaration of Mr. McKinley's motto on the financial question; political expediency before principle; colorless until elected, then a supporter of the gold standard. The art of facing east by west is as much cultivated now, as was that of facing north by south before the war.

THE Democratic friends of the gold standard are picking up heart a little since they carried Michigan for that policy. Republican states like Michigan are likely to be unduly influenced by the holders of federal offices; and the minority party is apt to take its politics from outside, just as do the Republicans of the Southern Democratic States. But Michigan is the only bit of comfort the gold people have had as yet from the Democrats of any point west of the Alleghanies, unless we accept the holding of a gold-standard convention in Nebraska to protest against what the regular Democratic convention had done. Here also the hand of the federal office-holder is to be detected.

In the other states, southern and western, the victories of the friends of silver in the Democratic conventions are monotonous, but, despite the strength of the silver Democrats in the Democratic states, there seems to be little question that the gold wing of the Democratic party mustering its votes from the Republican states, will dominate the Chicago convention. The silver Democrats will have no alternative but to bolt the convention, and uniting with the silver Republicans and Populists on the same candidate go before the people as representing the one great principle of bimetallism as opposed to gold monometallism and foreign dictation. Let independent Republicans, and Democrats, and Populists unite on a common candidate, let them unite on the great principle of bimetallism, let them put aside for this campaign their other differences, and victory in November will perch upon their banner.

East of the Alleghanies and north of the Potomac the monometallists have it all their own way. The Pennsylvania convention has declared for a revenue tariff and "honest money," under the leadership of Mr. Singerly of course. It has been this "able editor's" work to swing the party in this commonwealth off the ground occupied by Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Randall and other friends of American industry, and thus to annihilate its influence in the political life of the state. But it is not fair to blacken the memories of those men by declaring that the position taken to-day by their party is that which they always held. It was Mr. Buchanan, not Mr. Lincoln, who affixed his signature to the Morrill Tariff in 1861, and thus gave it the force of a law. Every

year of his administration he had pleaded with Congress for just such legislation, and was allowed to see it only at the close of his term of service, and carried by the votes of the party which opposed his policy at every other point. To go still farther back, it was the Pennsylvania Democracy which in 1844 carried this state on the cry: "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842."

We regret Mr. Singerly's victory, not because it affects the tariff situation to the worth of a rushlight, but because it is the suicide of their party in this state; and no state in the country has greater need of a strong and vigorous opposition party. It means the uncontrolled rule of men like Mr. Quay, whose strength is exactly proportional to the absence of danger to the dominant party. We regret also as it detracts so much from the convention's suggestion of Mr. Pattison's name as that of a candidate for the Democratic nomination to the Presidency. There is not a man in the party more worthy of the honor; but when the Democracy makes the suggestion, the country recalls without much effort that when Mr. Singerly was the last candidate for Governor of this State, he was beaten by a majority much greater than the vote cast for him. The inference will be drawn that it was not the convention of a great party which offered this compliment to Mr. Pattison, but a clique of doctrinaire politicians using its name. And the style of the gold standard resolutions in the platform will confirm the impression.

CONGRESS moves on slowly and dully towards an early adjournment, taking its pleasure sadly in the discussion of appropriation bills. The House has done an excellent piece of work in passing the bankruptcy bill prepared by its own committee, after a discussion which extended over four days. The tone of the discussion was such as to show that a much more reasonable feeling now exists in the west than when the last bill of this nature was repealed, chiefly by western and southern votes. In those days the business of the interior states had nothing like the solidity to which it attained in the decades which followed. It was said of Chicago alone that ninety-four per cent. of those who started business in the city, failed sooner or later. In those days, indeed, Chicago was little else than a western suburb of New York; and the ice over which its business men skated was exceedingly thin. Now it is a centre of independent capital, and doffs its hat to no city on earth. It has taken advantage of our tariff policy to develop manufactures as well as trade. It has as much interest as has any city in just and speedy methods of settling bankrupt estates.

Not that the bill under discussion involves any hardships to insolvent firms and individuals. It is rather a measure for their relief, and its passage would set many of them free of obligations they never can discharge, to begin life under new conditions. It does, indeed, provide for compelling bankruptcy in cases in which the interests of creditors cannot be otherwise secured; and this is necessary. But it defines carefully and justly the cases in which this is allowed. The passage of the bill by the Senate will be a benefit to the business life of the whole nation, as putting an end to the inconsistent and incoherent methods established by the several states, and making business throughout the entire country more safe and intelligible. The need of such a national law was foreseen by the authors of the Constitution, when they conferred this power upon Congress; but it is one which the general government has found it hard to exercise by satisfactory legislation.

SENATE and House have come to a disagreement about the increase of the Navy, the former cutting down the number of new battleships from four to two. The chief plea for this is economy, as if it were economical to omit reasonable precautions against being plundered by any European power that might pick a quarrel with us. It is true that there is an acknowledged deficit of \$25,000,000 in our revenues; but, as the result of borrowing to replenish the gold reserve there is still an enormous cash balance in the Treasury. If

we do not need a Navy, then why waste money on even two new ships? If we do need one, then why not build them as fast as our facilities for the work admit. The time lost by this postponement cannot be recovered. It is gratifying that the House has refused to agree to this retrenchment, which might prove the most costly blunder of the present Congress.

It is admitted on all hands that the condition of business is most unsatisfactory. This is not traceable to a want of "confidence" consequent upon the advocacy or success of any monetary theory. The side of the market which lives upon confidence is in the upperhand, and the bears are at a discount. Yet no business is doing. The establishments which carry on our great industries are in a multitude of cases either closed or running on short time. This is especially true of the woolen industry. Prices continue to fall, and the only notable transactions reported are those effected by a sudden and severe cut under standard prices. There is no growth of our industries in any quarter or any direction, that is worth reporting, and no expectation of any. Even importing is not the business it was, for the country has lost the power to buy, and the flood of foreign wares which the Wilson-Gorman Tariff brought upon us at the first, has ceased to flow in, simply because the foreign producer and his American agents see that we have reached the limits of our power to pay.

There are those who insist that all this is due to the want of confidence produced by the advocacy of silver resumption. It might be so, and yet the silver people be in the right. There was truth in the complaint we used to hear before the war that anti-slavery agitation disarranged business; and yet the anti-slavery people were in the right. But when we follow up these complaints a little more closely, we find they mean little else than that the silver agitation has cramped the power of our undertakers to borrow capital. If that be true, it furnishes a very good reason for keeping up the silver agitation. Getting rich on borrowed money is a business of which we have had far too much during the last quarter of a century, especially on the part of our railroad and other corporations. Our international business relations have been very seriously compromised by this wholesale borrowing, by which we have given foreigners a first mortgage on the resources and the industries of the country. It is this indeed which makes the rise of the value of legal money so oppressive to us as a nation, since every year sees an increase in the quantity of staple commodities we must export to pay the interest on these debts. We have been following a spendthrift policy, and we are given the spendthrift's reasons for persisting in it.

THE death of Mr. Hamilton Disston removes a notable figure from the business and political life of Philadelphia. To his father, the late Henry Disston, was due the building up of the great saw manufacture which has made the Disston name known on both sides of the ocean. Up to his time, saws were made of one pattern, and that the simplest and least effective possible. The patterns introduced by him have added greatly to the working force of both man and engine, and have forced the English saw-makers to copy American designs in this field, as well as in the making of axes. He was able to sell his saws even in Sheffield, by reason of their acknowledged superiority to anything that city was making. His son did not add very much to the success and renown of the business, but he took a much livelier interest in public questions of all kinds, and for a time he seemed likely to dominate our city politics by his leadership. In his case, as in many others, it was noticeable that he did not come from business life to the ideal side of politics, but accepted the notions current among political workers generally as to the best way of directing party action. He was a man above reproach in both his public and his business dealings, and his relations to his workmen were admirable; but he was not an originator of needed reforms—nor,

indeed, is it possible to expect reform from business men in politics until there is a great reform in the spirit of business life itself.

DR. ANDREW D. WHITE has done well to call attention to the extraordinary increase of crime in this country, especially of crime against human life; and to the infrequency with which it is punished. This fact has begun to attract attention all over the world. We have seen detailed discussions of it in Australian newspapers, with inferences anything but complimentary to our civilization, which lost nothing of their force as coming from "Convictoria."

At first there was a disposition to ascribe the growth of crime to the extent of immigration from Europe; and there is no doubt that the transfer of a large body of persons from their native homes to a new land is generally attended with a lowering of their tone of both mental and moral health, which bears fruit in both insanity and crime. But a closer analysis of the figures shows that this cannot be assumed as the true reason. The growth is greatest in districts very little affected by immigration of any kind, and among native Americans. It is probably true that a better enforcement of the law has tended to increase the reported number in some localities; but the fact that our figures exceed those of countries in which laws are enforced more strictly than in America, prevents us from getting much comfort from that quarter.

The two causes which are most likely to account for our present state in this respect are the bad influences of our newspapers and the defects of our schools. The detailed reporting of crimes of every kind in our newspapers has had the effect of stimulating morally weak natures to morbid imitation of criminals. One such case as this of Holmes, if reported in the fashion in which our dailies have dealt with it—practically elevating the murderer into the rank of a public character, whose acts and words are watched with a lively, almost admiring interest—must have the effect of making a score of murderers at the least. And so long as the prurient curiosity of the public encourages such publications, the imitative instinct in those who have either inherited or developed homicidal tendencies will be nourished to the committal of actual crime.

Our public education has been directed much too exclusively to the development of intellect, and too little to that of moral character. This has been traceable largely to the secularization of education in the vain hope of getting children of all sects into the schools by excluding the one subject about which they differ. As that subject is the one which in all ages has furnished the ethical stimulus to mankind at large, it is not surprising that its omission and the development of intellectual activity in its absence has produced a plentiful crop of Prof. Huxley's "clever scoundrels." The secularization of school instruction in the colony of Victoria was followed by a growth of crime so marked as to force a change in educational policy.

Then, too, it should not be forgotten that failure and poverty lead to crime, and the struggle for a livelihood has become more and more severe with the fall in prices inaugurated with the demonetization of silver in 1873, for falling prices paralyze industry and lead to enforced idleness and lower wages.

AS WE foresaw, the merciless policy pursued by General Weyler towards the Cuban insurgents has resulted in their having recourse to the weapon which modern science puts into the hands of all oppressed classes. He has had a narrow escape from being blown up by a dynamite bomb in his own house in Havana, the occurrence being represented at first as the explosion of a steam engine. That he escaped with his life by no means proves that the dynamite failed of its purpose. One effect of such attempts is to shake the nerves of the strongest men who are threatened. Even Cromwell wore chain-armor under his clothing after the pamphlet "Killing no Murder" threatened him with death at the

hands of the Republicans of the Parliamentary army. The late Czar was equally shaken by the wrecking of his train by dynamite during a journey to the Crimea, and never recovered his confidence. Whether the Spanish General has the strength of mind necessary to face such perils without flinching is to be seen.

ENGLAND is very much agitated by the new Education bill of Sir John Gorst, which authorizes the giving of denominational instruction in the Board schools as well as in those established by the churches, and which transfers a large part of the control of the schools from the boards to the County and Municipal Councils. It is this last provision which most offends the teachers and the Liberals; the former is distasteful to the Dissenters. Religious instruction is given in all the Board schools, but of a general and unsectarian character, adapted to the prejudices of all but Jews, Roman Catholics and High Churchmen. The bill provides that where "a reasonable number" of parents make application, special religious instruction may be given in any school which receives public money, whether a board school or a parish school. It thus enables the Dissenters to give such instruction in a church school, if the number of dissenting parents is sufficient. It is proposed that the "evangelical bodies" shall federate to establish such instruction in all the schools they can; but even with this the change would be in favor of the clergy of the Established Church, who have a larger staff and are helped out by the endowments of the establishment. The Liberals of the House of Commons are resolved to move that this clause be stricken out; but unless the Unionists divide on the question, there is not much chance of this being carried. The Irish Catholics will vote with the Unionists, in order that the priests of their church may have access to the children in the Board schools. On the other hand, some of the most extreme High Churchmen are opposing the clause on the ground that it admits the Dissenters to the children in the church schools, from which they have been excluded, and thus supersedes the instruction they have been giving to many of the children.

THE assassination of the Shah of Persia is an event much to be regretted. He was a kindly, fairly just and honest ruler, though not a man of great force of character; and his son and successor is likely to prove much his inferior in such qualities. The fanatic who killed him was actually in receipt of a pension, apparently given him to keep him quiet after he had been subjected to various penalties for his attempts at disturbance. A sterner ruler would have put him out of the way long ago. The late Shah had a difficult part to play as an earthen pot between two of iron—Russia and England. In case a war should break out between them, Persia is sure to be the first sufferer, and probably the country will be absorbed by Russia, which thus will obtain an outlet upon the Indian Ocean.

It is noteworthy with what speed the new Shah was installed in his father's place. Under Persian law government ceases to possess any authority during an interregnum. Earlier in the century some months elapsed between the death of a Shah and the succession of the next, and the country still suffers from the effects of the delay.

THE trial of the Johannesburg conspirators ended in their confessing judgment on all the counts, and throwing themselves upon the mercy of the Boer government. One object of this was to suppress the documentary evidence of the complicity of Mr. Cecil Rhodes' South African Company in the proposed and planned insurrection. The Boers, however, seem to have defeated this move by giving the documents to the world, although they did not require to be produced in the court. These papers settle the question as to the character of Dr. Jameson's raid. It was no sudden and impulsive outbreak of English chivalry in defence of "English women and children," as its representatives and apologists declared. It was a deliberate scheme to overthrow the

established government of the country, for which preparations were made for months in advance, and not without the knowledge and aid of Mr. Rhodes and his associates. That the Boers were cannibals or even sepoys, from whom "English women and children" had anything to fear, was a preposterous assumption. They were in danger only from the acts of their own relatives plunging into a war in which Johannesburg might have been cannonaded. It was to avoid that risk that they were hurried off to the Cape as fast as the railroad could convey them.

The whole course of events shows that the insurrection was an uprising of English capitalists to secure themselves from the demands of the Transvaal government in the matter of royalties and taxes. So well was this understood that the Cornish miners flatly refused to take any part in it, and withdrew to the Cape. The other miners were mustered in for a time, but when they found what was really meant, they got out as fast as possible. No aid was sent to Dr. Jameson, chiefly because there was none to send; and the moment the surrender at Doornkop was known, the conspiracy collapsed.

With it, the South African Company collapses also, as a political power at least. If the attempt on the Transvaal had succeeded, the iniquity of it would have been condoned, as was the iniquity of the seizure of the Matabele country. It is well known that the Matabele king sent two messengers to the English camp to convey his submission to the severe demands of the Company. These men were taken aside and intoxicated, in order that the hour fixed in the ultimatum might pass without there being any submission received. When it had, Mr. Rhodes ordered a hostile advance upon the Matabele camp; whose occupants were expecting the conclusion of peace on his own terms. This fact was disclosed by participants in that infamous war, and their statements were met with the comment that it was very wrong, but it was too late to correct the wrong. In the same spirit the overthrow of the Boer government would have been received in England; the crime of Rhodes and Jameson is their failure. And with their failure in an atrocious attempt upon a government actually guaranteed by Great Britain, the Company will be obliged to surrender powers which should never have been conferred upon it, and which have been abused in this case as in every other in which traders have been clothed with sovereignty. "Krieg, Handel, und Piraterie,—dreieinig sind sie, nicht zu trennen!"

GOLD MONOMETALLISTS POSING AS PHILANTHROPISTS—WAGE-EARNERS BEWARE.

IT is only natural, as the elections approach, and the gold-monometallists have need of the votes of the wage-earning classes in support of their schemes of contraction, that they should evince great concern for the welfare of the working classes. From the numerous pamphlets and articles that are written and scattered broadcast over the country, and from the speeches that are made in advocacy of the gold standard it would appear that the sole motive of the gold contractionists in urging the maintenance of the gold standard is their desire to serve the interests of the wage-earning classes and to secure the wage-earner against losses from the payment of his wages, and the repayment of his savings deposited with the savings funds, in a depreciated dollar.

On the eve of a presidential election the money cliques would fain have us believe that in their advocacy of an appreciating dollar they are prompted solely by a desire to promote the interests of the wage-earning classes, that they advocate the maintenance of the gold standard primarily from a desire to secure the wage-earner a just recompense for his labor and payment in the best dollar and not to promote their own interests, and that in supporting the policy of gold-monometallism they are looking after the interests of the wage-earning classes, not their own.

We fancy that the advice of the money cliques will be little heeded by the wage-earner, for the wage-earning classes have not

found centralized capital to have been considerate of their interests in the past, and they will be prone to look askance on advice coming from those who, in their blind pursuit of increased wealth, have paid little or no regard for the welfare of the working classes and who have invariably treated the wage-earner as a mere unfeeling instrument to be used in the struggle for the accumulation of wealth. Yet the money cliques who have bent their energies to the organization of trusts and monopolies with a view not only of raising the price the wage-earner pays for the necessities of life, but with a view to depressing wages and thus enlarging their profits at the expense of the wage-earner, are now prone to pose as advocates of an appreciating dollar from pure philanthropic motives and from a desire to promote the welfare of the working classes.

In urging the wage-earning classes to support the gold standard the gold contractionists address themselves to the pockets of the wage-earner. They brazenly assert that the opening of our mints to silver would result in robbing every wage-earner of half his wages and cutting the savings of every working man or woman deposited in the savings funds in half. They declare that the wage-earner would be obliged to take his pay in fifty-cent dollars; that with the depreciation of the dollar prices would rise, but that wages would not, and consequently that the purchasing power of the wage of every wage-earner would be greatly reduced, to his infinite injury.

On the opening of our mints to silver, prices would rise assuredly. But would this result in injuring the wage-earner? Assuredly it would not. Falling prices stifle industry, they make production unprofitable, cause producers to curtail production, and thus reduce the demand for labor. On the contrary, rising prices encourage industry, stimulate production and lead to increased demand and higher wages for labor. With a dollar that has steadily appreciated, a dollar that has appreciated fifty per cent. within five years, wages have fallen, employment has become slack and many have been reduced to enforced idleness. It is a two hundred cent dollar that now stifles industry and checks enterprise, not the fear of a fifty-cent dollar. It is from low prices that we suffer not from the fear of high.

Restore bimetalism and thus check the appreciation of gold, and just as money becomes more plentiful, prices will rise, and with rising prices production will be stimulated, there will be increased employment and wages will rise. Therefore, it is that the wage-earner will be greatly benefited, not injured, by a return to bimetalism. To talk of obliging the wage-earner to take his pay in fifty-cent dollars is absurd, for there would be no fifty-cent dollar. Prices would rise and wages would rise. Wholesale prices would be first affected; they would be the first to rise. And as wholesale prices rose, the employer would be in position to pay higher wages, and he would pay higher wages just as the fund out of which labor is paid increased, for as prices rose his profits would become larger, he would strive to increase production, and to do so he would be obliged to secure more workmen and pay higher wages. Finally, as wages rose and the stock of the middlemen bought at lower prices was exhausted retail prices would rise, but they would rise after wages. Further, a large part of the income of many wage-earners goes to pay comparatively fixed charges, such as rent. Consequently, as wages rose consequent on an increased demand for goods and increased wholesale prices the purchasing power of the wage-earner would increase, and the condition of the wage-earning classes would be ameliorated.

SAVINGS FUNDS AND THEIR DEPOSITORS.

THE two great stock and trade arguments of the gold contractionists which they are using in and out of season, are, 1, that the opening of our mints to silver would rob every wage-

earner by obliging him to accept a fifty-cent dollar in payment for his labor; and, 2, that the "savings of the poor," as represented by deposits in the savings funds, and for the safety of which the gold contractionists have suddenly shown so much concern, would be cut in half, should we return to bimetalism. We have referred, at length, in a following editorial, to the first and absurd contention of the gold-monometallists that the free coinage of silver would reduce the purchasing power of the wage of the wage-earner.

But how about the savings of the wage-earning classes. Would they be cut in half by opening our mints to silver? We answer, assuredly they would not.

The deposits in the savings funds of the United States amount to upwards of \$1,800,000,000, divided among over four and three-quarter millions of depositors. Would these deposits be jeopardized by a return to bimetalism? Not in the least. On the contrary, the appreciating gold standard which is sapping the prosperity of the country, must, if persisted in, inevitably result in entailing great losses on the depositors of savings funds, for as profits are reduced and those to whom the savings funds have loaned the money entrusted to their care, fail to earn, and are unable to pay the interest on, or to repay the loans, the ability of the savings funds to pay interest to their depositors will be curtailed and the value of the securities on which they must depend to repay depositors destroyed.

Yet a few days since we find an officer of one of Philadelphia's leading savings funds and an ardent advocate of the gold standard, Mr. C. Stuart Patterson, addressing the students of Lehigh University in these words: "Here and everywhere, now and at all times, I shall raise my voice in protest against any policy which will tend to diminish the just wages of workingmen or to lessen the value of securities in which their savings are invested." On these grounds he urged the maintenance of the gold standard, but what can more certainly result in diminishing the value of the securities in which the savings funds have invested the savings of wage-earners entrusted to their care than an appreciating dollar, and what will more certainly result in reducing the rate of interest that savings funds can earn for and therefore afford to pay such depositors?

The value of the securities which the savings funds hold, whether railroad bonds, or farm mortgages, or mortgages on improved city real estate, depends upon the ability of the railroads issuing the bonds, of the farmer or builder executing a mortgage, to earn and pay the interest thereon. The greater the earnings of railroad or farmer and the greater the excess of earnings in excess of interest charges, the more secure is the payment of such interest and consequently the more valuable and the more readily saleable the security, whether it be railroad bond or other mortgage. Nothing cuts into the profits of industry so much as falling prices, and consequently nothing so impairs values, so reduces the ability of producers mortgaging their property to earn and pay interest, so rapidly absorbs the margin of profit over and above interest charges, and thus so certainly impairs the value of securities and mortgages as falling prices.

Falling prices have so eaten into the profits of farming, that farmers who have mortgaged their farms, have found it impossible to earn and pay the interest, and the savings funds that have invested a large part of the funds entrusted to them in such mortgages, have found by bitter experience, and to the cost of their depositors, that an appreciating dollar does not, in the long run, redound to their advantage or add to the value of their securities. In such cases the savings funds have foreclosed the mortgages on the farms, they have come into possession of the property, but farming being unprofitable, they have been unable to sell the farms and thus realize on the security, they have been unable to make the farms yield them any return, and they have been, in many cases, obliged to make an outlay to pay the taxes, and thus keep the title clear on a property that was once valuable, but

which, as money has appreciated and prices have fallen, has become valueless.

And as falling prices make production unprofitable and thus bring about curtailed production, the demand for transportation services falls off with falling prices, and thus we find that falling prices eat into the profits of railroads, eat into their ability to earn and pay interest, and thus impair the value of their securities. So it is not surprising that we find that of the capital stock of our railroads amounting to \$4,834,075,659 on June 30, 1894, as stated in the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for 1895, \$3,066,150,094 or over 63 per cent. received no return, no dividend whatsoever, and that of the \$4,593,931,754 of mortgage bonds issued, interest was in default on \$650,573,789, or nearly 15 per cent. of the whole. And just as the margin of net earnings of any railroad over and above fixed charges falls, the value of the mortgage securities falls, for it presages a default of interest if conditions do not improve.

It is true that those securities on which interest seems secured, appreciate in value just as money appreciates, and thus appreciating money momentarily redounds to the apparent profit of the savings funds which have been so fortunate to invest only in such securities. But as prices go on falling and production becomes less and less profitable, the circle of so-called gilt-edged securities grows narrower and narrower, the savings funds, with other investors, have a narrower and narrower choice of securities in which to invest their money and the competition among them results in reducing interest rates, so that savings funds are glad to invest to-day in municipal loans at 3 and 4 per cent. where they readily got 5 or 6 per cent. twenty or thirty years ago. And receiving a low rate of interest on their investments they can only afford to pay a low rate of interest to their depositors.

So we find depositors of savings funds adversely affected by an appreciating dollar, although it may add to the value of some securities held by the savings funds: first, in that it impairs the value of the securities in which their moneys have been invested and thus jeopardizes their deposits, especially in such savings funds as have loaned their money to productive enterprises in the expectation of securing a higher rate of interest than municipal loans offer; and second, in that it has forced down the interest rates at which the savings funds can invest in so-called gilt-edged securities, and thus forced them to reduce their interest rates to their depositors. And the further prices fall, the further this process will be carried.

Restore bimetallism, and thus raise prices, and at once industry will become more profitable; securities which savings funds now hold and the value of which has been impaired through the curtailed profits of industry and the resulting inability of debtors to earn and pay interest, will again become valuable, demand for money in productive industries will increase, thus drawing money from the financial centers, where it has sought and will seek, so long as prices show a tendency to fall, investment in that narrow circle of securities interest on which seems assured; consequently, interest rates will rise, the savings funds will be able to loan their money at more remunerative rates, and thus will gradually be enabled to pay higher rates of interest to their depositors.

Therefore, the interests of depositors of savings funds will best be conserved by a return to bimetallism. Pursuit of the gold standard will place them in jeopardy, for no creditor can profit by ruining his debtor. Momentarily, the creditor may profit from an appreciating dollar and falling prices; but, sooner or later, an appreciating dollar must force the debtor into bankruptcy, and the creditor will find the appreciating dollar that has ruined his debtor will redound to his own ultimate loss. True, the creditor may take possession of the property of his debtor; but the same disastrous fall of prices that made it impossible for his debtor to earn and pay the interest, will make it equally impossible for the creditor to get any remuneration out of the property.

There is only one class that can profit by an appreciating dollar, and that is the speculative class that manipulates in credits, and thus is enabled, after having taken the property of their debtors by foreclosure, to expand credits momentarily, and thus lead to a temporary rise in prices, on which they can unload the property they have taken from their ruined debtors. The great purpose of the speculative cliques is not to secure a constantly-appreciating dollar, but rather a dollar which they can control and cause to fluctuate at will, in which event they could raise or depress prices at pleasure. Nothing would be so advantageous to them, or so disastrous to producers in general, as an irredeemable paper currency over the volume of which they had complete control.

THE WAGE-EARNER'S INTEREST IN BIMETALLISM.

WHEN the condition of the labor market is such that two wage-earners are obliged to run after the same employer and to seek to fill the same position, wages are low, the comforts of life are unknown to the wage-earner, and he is ever on the verge of starvation. When, on the contrary, the demand for labor is such that two employers seek to secure the services of the same wage-earner, wages are high, and the wage-earner, fully employed, producing much and receiving a fair share of the product of his labor, enjoys in an increasing degree the comforts of life and lives a life of hope and promise.

As prices of commodities are fixed by the law of supply and demand, so the rate of wages is fixed by the relation between the number of wage-earners seeking employment and the number of employers seeking their services. Whenever the supply of an article outruns the demand, either through an increase of production or a falling off in the demand, the result is a fall in price, for the market being restricted and not broad enough to absorb at old prices the total supply, every producer strives to secure a market for his product by underselling his competitors. And on the other hand when, either as the result of an increasing demand or of decreased production, the demand for an article outruns the supply, the result is a rise in price, for whenever the supply is not sufficient to meet the demands of all, there is competition among purchasers who seek out the seller and bid against one another for his produce, just as when the supply exceeds the demand and there are not sufficient purchasers to absorb the whole supply, producers are forced to seek out the buyers and underbid one another in an effort to dispose of their products.

Thus it is that prices fall as demand is restricted and rise as trade expands and the demand for goods increases. And so it is that wages fall as chances for employment are restricted, consequent on curtailed production, and rise with increased production which means increased demand for labor.

Consequently, when production is curtailed, when employment is slack, and when many willing wage-earners are out of work, then wages are low. The wage-earner has his services for sale, and time lost in idleness is loss of wealth which can never be regained. The wage-earner, therefore, can ill afford to remain in idleness. So when production is curtailed and many are thrown out of work, those having no longer any employment, and having the most perishable of all saleable things—their time—for sale, are irresistibly impelled to look for work and strive to supplant their more fortunate fellow-workmen. Consequently, they seek out not only those employers who have need of the services of additional wage earners, but those who have no need of more help, or places to fill, as well. The result is, that as many wage-earners seek to fill the comparatively few vacant places, they underbid each other in the fierce struggle for work, while those who are unsuccessful offer their services at lower rates to employers in the hope of supplanting those already employed, with the result that wages are everywhere forced down. And the further production is curtailed, the further wages will fall, until they are reduced to

a starvation level and the wage-earning classes reduced to a condition of constant misery and despair. Misery, distress and unrest are inseparable from curtailed production, for curtailed production means lack of employment, and lack of employment forces wage-earners to underbid each other for work in a veritable struggle for existence.

The prosperity of the wage-earner is dependent on his ability to sell his services promptly and at good wages. He can do so only when there is a growing demand for his services, when there is no lack of employment, and when, instead of being forced to underbid his fellow wage-earner for work, as is ever the case when production is being curtailed, employers needing his services are bidding against one another to secure them,—in short when there is competition among employers for workmen instead of competition among the wage-earners for work.

Manifestly, therefore, that policy will best conserve the interests of the wage-earner that will lead to the greatest demand for his services. The question of prime importance to the wage-earner is what will bring about the greatest demand for his services; what will induce employers to bid against one another for his services. And to this question there can be but one answer. That policy which best promotes the interests of employers, and makes the profits of industry large, will make the greatest demand for labor, result in making wages highest, in ameliorating the condition of the wage-earning classes and hence best conserve their interests.

It is indisputable that anything which cuts into the profits of industry will destroy the incentive to production, and lead to curtailment of production, the throwing of wage-earners out of employment, and consequently lower wages. Nothing is so destructive of the profits of industry, and consequently so sure to result in curtailed production and lack of employment for wage-earners as a continuous fall in prices, resulting not from any improvements in production, but from a continuous lengthening of the monetary yardstick in which all prices are measured. And just such a lengthening of our monetary yardstick has been brought about by demonetizing silver, thus curtailing the supply of money and causing gold to appreciate with the constantly increasing demands of a growing population.

For more than twenty years the length of our monetary yardstick has been growing, and prices as steadily falling—a fall that during the past five years has been specially marked and rapid, and consequently especially disastrous. The monetary yardstick, in measuring the prices received for the products of our farms and factories, has nearly doubled since 1873. It has lengthened by nearly fifty per cent. during the past five years. But in measuring the cost of production it has lengthened in no such degree. The farmer gets but half what he did twenty years ago for his produce; but the cost of production has not materially diminished, and it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that during the past five years, although the fall in prices has been very rapid, amounting since January, 1891, to over 36 per cent. in breadstuffs, to nearly 32 per cent. in live stock, to 27 per cent. in raw and manufactured textiles, and to 33 per cent. in metals, the real cost of production—the expenditure of labor and energy in production—both on farm and in factory, is as great to-day as then. Such a fall in prices means therefore, curtailed profits for our farmers and manufacturers. It means more. In many cases it means production can only be carried on at a loss. Consequently, we find production curtailed relatively to the increase of population, if not absolutely; we find curtailed employment for labor, lower wages and increased idleness.

It is true that organized labor has resisted the efforts of employers to cut wages with the result that nominal wages have not fallen as far as wholesale prices, and from this some gold contractionists have drawn the conclusion that the wage-earner has been benefited by the fall in prices and that the purchasing power of his wage has increased. Such a statement can only find cred-

ence with those who are ignorant of the condition of the wage-earning classes. The growing distress, misery and unrest among the wage-earning classes is conclusive proof that they have not been benefited by falling prices. The truth is that though nominal wages have not fallen as fast nor so far as wholesale prices, they have fallen during the past five years, and of necessity, in a marked degree, for the proceeds received by the farmer and manufacturer for their products sold at wholesale, constitute the fund out of which wages are paid. And the further this fund is reduced as a result of lower prices received by farmer and manufacturer, the lower must wages fall.

But the nominal wage rate is no guide to the real income of the wage-earner. Enforced idleness resulting from curtailed production has made as great an inroad into the income of the wage-earning classes in general as the nominal fall in the wage rate. But finally, and this is of supreme importance to the wage-earner, retail prices fall much after and not so far as wholesale prices, and as wages fall as a result of fall in wholesale prices so retail prices fall only as a result of a fall in wages. It is at retail prices that the wage-earner must spend his wages, and consequently the purchasing power of even his nominal wage has actually fallen with the fall in prices. In this and in enforced idleness we find the explanation of the increasing distress of the wage-earning classes as prices have fallen.

The statement of the gold-monometallists that the interests of the wage-earner are best conserved by an appreciating dollar is, therefore, a baseless assumption.

As the interests of the wage earner are best promoted by that policy which making production most profitable, leads to an increased production and increased demand for labor; as falling prices destroy the profits of industry and lead to curtailed production; and as so long as we adhere to the gold standard resulting in a growing scarcity of money, prices must continue to fall, it follows, of necessity, that the interests of the wage-earners will best be conserved by a prompt return to bimetallism. The restoration of bimetallism by opening our mints to silver will supply a much needed addition to our currency, will check the appreciation of gold, will result in removing the bounty on exports to gold-using countries in the shape of a premium on gold which our silver competitors now enjoy, and higher prices for our agricultural and manufactured products will follow, resulting in increasing the profits of industry, leading in turn to increased production, increased demand for labor and higher wages and prosperity to our wage-earning classes.

GLARING CONTRADICTIONS.

THE gold-monometallists are adepts at drawing directly opposite conclusions from the same premises. In addressing their sophistries to the wage-earner, and appealing to the workman to support the gold standard, they insist that the free coinage of silver would result in an inflation of prices thereby reducing the purchasing power of the dollar received by the wage-earner for his labor; but, in addressing themselves to the farmer they no less strenuously insist that the opening of our mints to silver would result in a sudden contraction of our currency and lower prices for farm products. We are asked to believe, in effect, that the opening of our mints to silver would result in forcing upon the wage-earner a cheap dollar and upon the farmer a dear dollar; that the silver dollar in the hands of the wage-earner would purchase 50 per cent. less of commodities than the gold dollar at present, but that the same silver dollar would purchase from the farmer twice as much wheat and cotton and farm produce in general.

The absurdity of this two-fold effect on prices of remonetizing silver is manifest. Yet in their appeals to the wage-earning and farming classes the gold contractionists constantly repeat the contradictory assertions that as the result of opening our mints to

silver the wage-earner would be ruined by high prices and the farmer by low prices—assertions that, stripped of the verbiage with which the gold contractionists strive to hide their inconsistency, come to this: that the farmer would be obliged to sell his products for one-half of the present price, while the wage earner, the ultimate consumer of farm products, would be obliged to pay double the present price.

A few days since the New York *World* stated these two contradictory propositions under the caption of "Free Silver and Wages" in this way:

"The workingman who receives a silver dollar in payment of wages is able to buy as much with it as if it were a gold dollar. But if free coinage were decreed the gold standard would be at once abandoned. The silver dollar worth 52 cents, would become the standard. The dollar that now buys 100 cents' worth of any commodity would buy only 52 cents' worth. Do workmen want their wages reduced in purchasing power in this way?"

This is proposition No. 1: The free coinage of silver would result in doubling prices, and so reduce the purchasing power of the dollar received by the wage-earner for his services by nearly one-half. This proposition involves the absurdity that wages would remain stationary while prices rose. As we have elsewhere shown the absurdity of this contention of the gold-monometallists we need not refer to it here.

Now comes proposition No. 2:

"Again, the farmer wants 'more money.' But free silver coinage would reduce the total monetary circulation by about one-half, and instead of getting more money than the \$2,000,000,000 now in circulation we should have only about \$1,000,000,000 all told. Does the farmer demand a contraction of this sort, with a wheat price to match?"

This is proposition No 2: The farmer is told that free coinage of silver would result in contracting our currency by one-half and reduce the price of wheat by one-half, or, as the *World* puts it, cause a contraction of our currency from two billion to one billion dollars or by fifty per cent. with a wheat price to match.

Thus we are told that a contraction of our currency would result in depressing farm prices. This is indisputable. It has ever been the contention of bimetalists. The contraction of the money of the world by discarding silver has been the occasion of the almost constant fall in prices during the past twenty years. So it is indisputable that if we should contract our currency by one-half, prices would fall by one-half. And such a contraction is predicted by the *World* as the result of opening our mints to silver. But the *World* denies that this contraction of our currency, that it insists would inevitably lead to fall in farm prices, would result in lower prices generally. On the contrary it insists that the prices of all commodities purchased by the wage-earner would be doubled by opening our mints to silver. Why, if contraction should cause a fall in prices of farm products it would not cause a fall of prices in general, the *World*, of course, does not explain.

But to pass over the strikingly contradictory assertions that the gold-monometallists make use of, would any such contraction of our currency as the *World* predicts follow the opening of our mints to silver? In the first place there is no such sum as two billion of dollars in circulation. The Treasury statements show this. The total amount of money of all kinds issued is given by the Treasury statement May 1, at \$2,227,023,526; the total quantity of money in circulation at \$1,540,007,082. The gold certificates issued to an amount of \$43,817,469; the silver certificates to an amount of \$350,412,504, and the currency certificates to an amount of \$33,295,000, represent deposits of gold, of silver, and of legal tender notes in the Treasury and held in trust there for their redemption. The issue of gold certificates, of silver certificates and of currency certificates no more adds to our volume of currency than the issue of warehouse receipts for wheat adds to the stock of grain. Gold certificates, silver certificates and currency certificates are only issued against deposits of gold, sil-

ver and greenbacks respectively, and the issue of these certificates does not represent any increase in circulation, gold and silver and greenbacks being withdrawn from circulation just as these certificates are issued. For the statement of the *World* that two billions of money is in circulation there is no excuse; it is directly contradicted by the Treasury statements, yet it is going the rounds of the gold press uncontradicted.

We have said the Treasury statements give the money in circulation at \$1,540,007,082; but included in this sum is gold coin to an amount of \$454,225,656, and of greenbacks \$237,349,381. No such sum of gold coin can be accounted for, and as no losses of greenbacks by fire or otherwise are allowed for during the thirty years they have been in constant circulation, save \$1,000,000 estimated to have been destroyed in the Chicago fire, and as the same holds good of Treasury notes and bank notes, as well as silver, it is manifest that the money in circulation is overestimated in the Treasury statements, probably by \$250,000,000 of gold and \$50,000,000 of greenbacks and other currency; so that the total volume of money in circulation probably does not exceed \$1,200,000,000.

That the quantity of gold in circulation was greatly overestimated was admitted in the report of the Director of the Mint for 1888, on the production of gold and silver, where it was stated that the most industrious inquiry failed to bring to light a very considerable portion of the gold estimated to be in the country, and that at least \$275,000,000 of the estimated stock of gold coin could not be accounted for. Estimates of the stock of gold in this country are made up on the following basis: On June 30, 1872, the stock of gold in the national banks and in the U. S. Treasury was determined; to which was added \$20,000,000, estimated at that date as the amount of gold in circulation on the Pacific coast. A total of \$135,000,000 was thus arrived at as the probable amount of gold in circulation at that date. Since that time the official estimates have been compiled by adding to this initial stock the coinage of the mints (not including recoinage), and the gain (or loss) by import or export as registered at the custom houses, and deducting therefrom an annual average allowance of \$3,500,000 for gold coin used in the arts.

Much gold is carried out of the country annually in the pockets of travelers, which is not recorded in the custom house returns, and there is no doubt that much more gold coin is used in the arts than estimated. Such being the case, it is apparent the discrepancy between the actual amount and the estimated stock of gold coin in the country has grown and must continue to grow from year to year as long as the present system in making up the estimates is persisted in.

But to return to the question: Would the free coinage of silver lead to the contraction of our currency? Most decidedly it would not. Indeed, contraction from the expulsion of our gold would be quite impossible, for any export of gold before silver was coined to take its place in our currency would result in raising prices in Europe and relatively forcing them down in America, with the result that America would become an attractive market to buy in, and gold would flow back to America in payment for our grain and cotton and other produce. The truth is that, on the opening of our mints to silver, the demand for that metal would increase while the demand for gold decreased. Consequently silver would rise as gold fell, and as silver rose measured by gold, silver-using peoples would lose the premium on gold which they now enjoy on all their sales to gold-using peoples. The result would be that to receive the same silver price as now, silver-using peoples would have to ask more in gold. Consequently gold prices would rise, the market for our cotton and grain would broaden, and at the same time we would get better prices. The agricultural products we export would go further in settlement of interest on our foreign indebtedness, the balance of trade would accumulate in our favor, and the tendency of gold would be to flow towards, not away from our shores.

WOMAN'S WAYS.

WE followed the path of years,
And walked for a while together
Through the hills of hope and the vale of fears,
Sunned by laughter and washed by tears,
In the best and the worst of weather.

Till we came to a gloomy wood,
Where our steps were forced asunder
By the twisted, tangled trees that stood,
Meeting above like a frowning hood,
With a world of darkness under.

And whenever by chance we met
In the woodland's open spaces,
We were bruised and tattered and soiled and wet,
With much to pity, forgive, forget
In our scarred and dusty faces.

Well, it was long ago,
And the leaves in the wood are falling
As we wander wearily to and fro,
With many a change in our hearts, I know,
But still I can hear you calling.

.

Probably a woman would be a bride to her husband longer if she would continue making company of him. Most women begin to save their jam for visitors when they have been married three months.

.

Apropos of the passage of the bill forbidding the wearing of high hats in theatres by the Ohio Legislature, an Ohio woman has written the following letter to the House Clerk: "In Friday's paper we noticed a photograph of the Hon. Philip C. Fostick, author of the 'Anti-Theatre High Hat Law,' and that he parts his hair in the middle. We ladies, members of the Emergency Club, do seriously object to Hon. Mr. Fostick parting his hair in this style. We petition the Seventy-second Assembly to pass a law that all men shall part their hair on the side and not infringe on the rights of women by parting their hair in the middle.

"Signed by the President and secretary of the Emergency Club, Mechanicsburg, Ohio."

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As the returns come slowly in, it is found that several Kansas towns will be more or less under the domination of women officials during the ensuing year. In Ellis, as in Gaylord, the Mayor and all the members of the City Council recently elected are women. Mrs. Clara Sheldon, who ran for Police Judge, was the only woman candidate defeated. It is understood she is to be consoled by being appointed City Clerk.

A WORD WITH THE DOCTOR.

A FEW drops of ammonia or a little borax in the water used for washing the face will prove an excellent remedy for an oily complexion. After using, dry the face very gently and dust it with powdered oatmeal.

.

The juice of a pineapple cuts the membrane from the throat of a diphtheria patient when nothing else will.

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An excellent remedy for a cough is made by slicing two lemons thin and adding to them ten cents worth of whole flaxseed, ten cents worth of licorice root, one gill of water, and a little sugar. Boil until quite thick and strain.

.

Flaxseed is one of the best remedies for a cold on the lungs. Such a cold should never be neglected, for it may speedily result in some more serious ailment. A hot bath should be immediately taken, followed by a cool sponging; the latter will prevent taking more cold. Use flaxseed, either ground or whole, pour over it boiling water, let it steep and drain off the liquor, thin it sufficiently so that it can be used for a drink. To every bowlful add the juice of one lemon and sugar to make it palatable. Drink freely of this whenever thirsty, or oftener if there is little thirst. The result is wonderful.

.

To remove warts, wet them thoroughly with oil of cinnamon three times a day until they disappear. Another well recommended treatment is to cover the warts twice daily with the following solution: Acid salicylic, 1 part; acid lactic, 1 part; colloidion, 2 parts.

There can be no question that undisturbed rest, with the best surroundings, is a thing to which a great deal more attention should be paid, and so essential to the well-being of the individual is the important quality of uninterrupted rest that it is well worth while to see to it that every condition is made as favorable as possible. It is claimed that there is a scientific theory for the basis of the efficacy of undisturbed morning sleep, especially for children and delicate and nervous persons. We have it on the best authority that the vitality of the human frame is at its lowest ebb between two and half past three in the morning. This, then, being conceded, it would naturally require some hours to restore the equilibrium. It does not require any very considerable foresight to predict that if the individual takes up the cares of the day before this equilibrium is secured he will start hampered by a certain lack of force. Where the rest continues uninterruptedly until the voluntary awakening it is obvious that the system generally is in much better condition to perform its allotted task.

A CHAPTER ABOUT CHILDREN.

DARK brown is the river,
Golden is the sand,
It flows along forever,
With trees on either hand.

Green leaves a-floating,
Castles of the foam,
Boats of mine a-boating—
Where will all come home?

On goes the river
And on past the mill,
Away down the valley,
Away down the hill.

Away down the river,
A hundred miles or more,
Other little children
Shall bring my boats ashore.
—R. L. Stevenson.

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If mothers will remember that until the first teeth are cut there are no secretions in the mouth to act upon and begin the digestion of such starchy foods as bread foods and gruels, they would often save the stomachs of very young children a great deal of trouble.

.

Among the answers given by certain Chicago high school pupils recently in an examination were the following: "New York was settled by the duck of York; and Pennsylvania by the English Quackers." "The earth is a sphere, because, if it were flat we would fall off the end of it if we walked that way." "The Declaration of Independence was a document drawn up by Abraham Lincoln at the close of the Revolutionary War, giving freedom to the negroes."

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Bobbie—What are descendants, father?
Father—Why, the people who come after you, (Presently):
Who is that young man in the passage?
Bobbie—That's one of sister's descendants come to take her for a drive.

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A little girl in Boston wrote a composition on boys. Here it is:

"The boy is not an animal, yet they can be heard to a considerable distance. When a boy hollers he opens his big mouth like frogs, but girls hold their tongue till they are spoke to, and then they answer respectable and tell just how it was. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where it is deep, but God made the dry land for every living thing and rested on the seventh day. When the boy grows up he is called a husband, and then he stops wading and stays out nights, but the grew-up girl is a widow and keeps house."

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The little maid had been ill and had struggled slowly through the early stages of convalescence. She had taken "nourishing" broths and "nourishing" jellies until her soul was weary within her. One morning she electrified the family by sitting bolt upright in bed and saying:

"I want you all to take notice. I am not going to take any more nourishment. I'm hungry and I want my meals, and not another mouthful of nourishment will I eat."

LITERARY NOTES.

AMONG THE NEWSPAPER MEN AND THE MAGAZINE WRITERS,
AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

Since the sudden demise of the Duluth *Commonwealth*, the *Tribunal* is talking about establishing a daily edition. The *Tribunal* thinks that "the 15th day of May, 1896, would be a very appropriate date on which to issue the first number of *The Daily Tribunal*," and asks the public-spirited citizens of Duluth "how badly do you want it?" There is always room in every community for a live, wide awake and vigorous newspaper. If the *Tribunal* sizes up to the occasion its project "will be a go."

The Fortnightly Review is publishing a series of instructive articles by Olive Schreiner on "Stray Thoughts About South Africa."

The Christian Register, Boston, Mass., celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary a few days ago by publishing an anniversary number containing a series of retrospective articles of an appropriate nature by able writers. *The Register* is full of vigor as it is of years, and is a fair and honest representative of Unitarianism.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis has sold *The Church Union*, New York, of which she has been the editor and proprietor for upwards of ten years, to the Rev. Samuel T. Carter. He has been one of its contributing editors, and is the son of the late Robert Carter, senior partner of Carter Bros., book publishers. He has considerable experience and undoubted ability, and under his management *The Church Union* ought to have a long and prosperous life.

Waste paper, even when written or printed on, can be made over in the mills. The ink is removed by treating the pulp with soda, which unites with the oil of the ink and allows the color to settle as a sediment.

Copeland & Day announce for early publication a new translation into English by M. S. Henry, of the Mediaeval *Cantefable*, or song-tale of "Aucassin et Nicolette," with the versified passages rhymed by E. W. Thomson. It will be printed in small square octavo (pocket edition), price \$1.

"Did you report that suicide as I told you to do last night?" asked the editor of the new reporter, a graduate of a school of journalism.

"I saw the corpse, sir, but found it impossible to write a description of the affair."

"Why?"

"How in the world was I to state the man's throat was cut from ear to ear when he had only one ear?"

Henry Holt & Co., announce the early publication of W. Fraser Poe's biography in two volumes of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the brilliant and fascinating orator. It is to include portraits and fac-simile autographs of Sheridan and his famous contemporaries, and the introduction is by the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the orator's great-grandson. It is stated that interesting documents penned by the Prince of Wales, Sheridan, the Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Wellesley will be published for the first time.

The publication and editorial offices of *The Electrical Review* have been removed to the ninth floor of the *Times* Building, 39 and 41 Park Row, New York. *The Review* is a leader among the best of the trade journals of this country.

Chief among the very many good things, such as poems, stories and other literary treasures with which this week's *Youth's Companion* is, as usual, well filled, is an article by our good friend, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, on "How I Served My Apprenticeship." In it she tells us something about the process by which an imaginative little girl, who began writing stories at a very youthful age, developed into the novel-writer whose work is admired wherever the English language is known.

The Silver Hammer, St. Anthony, Idaho, keeps pegging away and in vigorous style in behalf of free silver and protection. It is the official newspaper of Fremont County, and a powerful influence in building up the moral and material interests of that prosperous section.

The Rosary Magazine for May is an attractive number. It contains several beautiful poems by Aquinas; an article on "The Monroe Doctrine—A Sword with Two Edges," by Wm. Giles Dix; "The Howling Dervishes," by Rev. J. W. Perier, O. P.; "The Dominican Convent, Rosary Hill," by Rev. Bertrand Cothony, O. P.; "Story of a Bridal Veil," by L. M. Power; "The Resurrection and Ascension," by the Very Rev. J. M. L. Monsabre, O. P. *The Rosary Magazine* is published monthly by the Dominican Fathers, at 871 Lexington Ave., New York.

The Chap Book, Chicago, will begin its third year on the 15th inst., with H. S. Stone & Co. as its publishers. It is announced that there will be no great change in its policy, and that Mr. Herbert S. Stone will continue as editor, and Mr. Harrison G. Rhodes as assistant editor.

H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago, are about to issue a second series of "Prose Fancies," by Richard Le Galliere.

Outing for May is as fresh and wholesome for both old and young as a spring breeze. Its illustrations are as beautiful as its breezy sketches and stories of out-door life are delightful. Its advertising patrons and subscribers always get good value for their money.

Henry Holt & Co., are about to publish a translation of "La Musique et les Musiciens" by Albert Lavignac.

Of French journals the oldest is the *Petites Affiches*, now 284 years old; the oldest political paper is the *Gazette de France*, founded under Louis XIII. and now 267 years old. Two other newspapers, the *Moniteur Universel* and the *Journal des Debats*, are centenarians, dating from 1789. The Restoration has left the *Constitutionnel* and the *Univers*; Louis Philippe's reign the *Charivari*, *Presse*, *Siecle* and *Patrie*; the *Pays* dates from the revolution of 1848, the *Figaro*, *Monde*, *Temps*, *France*, *Liberte*, *National*, *Soir*, *Petit Journal*, *Officiel*, *Petite Presse* and *Petit Moniteur* from the Second Empire.

The Evening Mail, Stockton, Cal., appears in a new dress suit every day. Its clothes are "made up" by Mergenthaler linotype machines which make no errors, either in typographical fit or neatness. *The Mail* is well abreast of the times in all of its departments.

The Lantern sheds no dim or uncertain light on all the public questions which it discusses in its editorial columns. This fact alone is a strong reason why it is so popular among the hustling men and women of Fort Scott, Kansas.

And now we are told that Editor Lemuel Eli Quigg, of *The New York Press*, has been bounced because he "wanted to fight the McKinley sentiment." The story goes that Mr. Einstein, who owns the *Press*, did not, and that Mr. Quigg had, consequently, to "resign."

Poor Quigg! Rich Einstein!

OUR PARIS LETTER

Speculation Over the Recent Interviews of the European Emperors at Venice and Vienna.—Discussing Probable Moves on the Political Chess-board.—Declension of British Prestige.—Why M. Bourgeois Had to Step Down and Out.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, April 24, 1896.

ADMITTING that the interviews of Venice and Vienna are important events in contemporaneous history, it does not appear that their immediate results will have any momentous effect upon the European situation. Of course no one can accurately know what was proposed to be done or was concluded upon by the divers monarchs, diplomatists and statesmen rarely confiding to the public ear anything that it is not their policy and interest to divulge. Of course, also "back stair" gossip has been rife, and sensational newspapers have freely ventilated the *personal* opinions of their editors and correspondents qualified as the "most reliable information obtained from the most authorized source to which we only have access, etc., etc."

According to one version, the Triple Alliance has been renewed with additional aggressive stipulations; another gives out that the conferences have had for object the ways and means by which England might give her adhesion to the combination; a third *quid nunc* asserts that the sovereigns have decided to leave the question of renewal in abeyance for another twelvemonth, the present compact being valid until some time in 1897. This last supposition, for it can be nothing more, is, probably, nearer the truth than the others. In point of fact, there is no reason whatever for the editors of the *Triplice* to be in a hurry; but, on the contrary, every reason for them to wait the turn taken by events which vary like the glass of a kaleidoscope, and may change all the present groupings of powers at any moment. Just now the Franco-Russian Compact tends to keep the peace, but such is the imbecility of the French government, which is fast paving the way for a social revolution, that Russia may be forced by its attitude to break with her ally, and then, I repeat, will, necessarily, come the catastrophe and the realization of the Socialists' dream, to wit: universal misery, *vice* the existing "scandalous opulences" (*sic*) of a once great nation. This danger might be postponed, if not averted altogether, if M. Bourgeois were willing to resign, or M. Faure had the courage to dismiss the present Cabinet and select another capable of listening to the voice of the country which has pronounced against the radical-Socialist program. But, Bourgeois refuses to go, and Faure is frightened by the threatened apparition of numerous family skeletons, among which is the conviction of twenty years of penal servitude for forgery of his father-in-law—already mentioned—and another, the most disagreeable fact; the mother of his son-in-law was before her marriage the inmate of a brothel. You will admit that with such antecedents it behooves Felix to stick to the party to which, he it remarked, they owe their revelation. Felix is cowed completely; he hesitates to appear in public; his Ministers were hooted at Auteuil—not himself—he was advised to attend the Concours Hippique and was assured of a warm manifestation of sympathy to himself as Chief Executive of France, yet bolted without drum or trumpet to Verdun at 9 P. M., returning thence after the close of the Horse Show, on the pretext of an inspection of its forts—in reality to please the roughs who decline the acquaintance of gentlemen. However, this sign of the times is nauseating; it is merely another step in the *descensus Averni*, wherefore I leave the lamentable French situation and return to that which may, or may not be created by the meetings of crowned heads. The original Metternich who termed Italy "a geographical expression," said of Napoleon III.: "His debuts are excellent, but he will be shipwrecked on the Italian reef" (*ecueil*). Evi-

dently, William II. proposes to avoid a similar disaster of which he certainly acknowledges the peril; he was determined to ascertain *de visu proprio* the true situation of the peninsula, else why his excursions from Charybdis to Scylla and thence to Venice; why the many visits that he made and received; why his interviews with the Archbishop of Naples and Mr. Crispi?

The Kaiser's Forcible Arguments.

William II., well posted on the contemporaneous policy of Italy, sincerely attached to King Humbert, had, until very recently, believed that the dynasty of Savoy was strong enough in itself to surmount all difficulties. He cherished no illusions as to the practical value of Italy as a military adjuvant in the event of a war; but he considered it his duty to maintain the House of Savoy in its rank among European dynasties. He has learned that the affection of the Italian people for its King is not what it was, and that to regain that prestige the first of all conditions was a reconciliation with the Vatican. What means the Kaiser has employed, how his overtures were accepted by Leo XIII. and at the Quirinal no one can safely venture to affirm; but it is certain that the rapid spread of Masonic influence, the reputed coalition of Italian Free Masonry with the French revolutionary elements have been among the arguments employed by the Emperor. Italian Masonry has accomplished a remarkable recent evolution; its Grand Master Lemmi, the ultra gallophobist *par excellence*, subordinated the interests of his order to his inveterate hatred of the French. Lemmi's policy was rather *national* than masonic; his aim was the destruction of the nation by which he had been convicted of swindling. Consequently, when perceived, this attitude produced a certain breach between the French and Italian lodges which, after the African disasters and the fall of M. Crispi, induced the Italians to change their base, and, in view of a renewal of cordiality with their French brethren, among whom the French Ministers are shining lights, to depose the present titular and substitute a *persona grata*; one, at least, less notoriously afflicted with gallophobia.

The Pope and Humbert's Peril.

It is said, indeed, that an arrangement *ad hoc* was cemented at a recent banquet at Lyons, when M. Bourgeois gave certain pledges to the Masonic Transalpine delegate, and that the new chosen vessel is one Nathan, a municipal councilor of the Eternal City. Nathan, be it known, is a born Israelite; Lemmi is merely a *convert* to Judaism, and, consequently, cosmopolitan; less a Nationalist than a humanitarian, and, for that reason more apt to develop rapidly in Italy, by the influence of the lodges' Republican Federalist and gallophilist sentiments, in other words, his line of conduct is to be the antithesis of the policy of M. Crispi. Now, should a general popular movement overthrow the dynasty, Free Masonry, the only organized force, must dominate the Revolution, a Federal Republic can be proclaimed, and France, supported by this new organization, can resume against all monarchical central Europe that policy of propagandism which was adopted by the convention that would result in a war, which, whatever may be said to the contrary, might *not* result in the immediate crushing of the two revolutionary nations, and certainly would leave behind it bitter and indelible memories. This combination has long been the subject of meditation to His German Majesty, and we have reason to believe that he has exposed to King Humbert its dangers, and that he has advised even certain sacrifices to the Papacy; on the other hand, that he has represented to the Pope, the advantages to the Church and to Peace of the adoption of a new line of policy, which, alone can be a dyke to the diffusion of revolutionary principles of Atheism and Barbarism. The Pope has naught to gain by his obstinate sympathy with the French, whose government treats him with insolence and impertinence; he had much better join hands with the Italians, with those who in concert with the Triple Alliance, will safeguard peace and order in Europe, and become the champions of Catholicism.

The future alone can show how these councils have been received by the interested parties and presage the nature of the eventual conditions. Until they be officially announced, everything said about the matter is speculative, and only one point is certain: at Venice and at Vienna the question of dominant interest discussed bore upon the respective situations of the Papacy and of the Italian monarchy.

Russia Plays a Winning Hand.

You will notice that to all these intrigues for the acquisition of another factor to the *Triplice*, Russia remains a silent, if she be not a disinterested spectator. She has brought, by her patience and forbearance Bulgaria within the sphere of her orbit; she is predominant at Constantinople, where England, compromised by her action on the Armenian question, has lost all influence; she can occupy the Armenian tablelands, whenever so minded, without let or hindrance from the Turks, and Japan's protest to the contrary notwithstanding, she has got a sure footing in Corea, which she will maintain against all comers. Russia is not aggressive, but she is always ready to pick up the glove, when thrown to her by an enemy, and nothing would cause less surprise than the assumption of an energetic foreign departure after the coronation of the Czar, which, as she has gained every point coveted in Europe, may possibly be in the Egyptian direction, her press of the "inspired" category having declared that the exclusive command by England of the Suez Canal constituted a danger to Russian communications with the extreme East, and, therefore, *the British occupation of Egypt could not be tolerated indefinitely*. It will be curious to read England's reply to an official Russian ultimatum. Should such be the Imperial decision, Lord Salisbury will be in a quandary; the British situation in Africa is not encouraging, and the Premier, perhaps, now regrets his impetuosity in the matter of the Soudan expedition.

All is not gay and festive along the Nile. Major-General Kitchener is in a dangerous position; his army of 10,000 men is utterly worthless, with the exception of the black troops, and will not resist the attacks of the fanatical Mahdists any more than did those of Gordon, Hicks and Wolseley, let alone the influence of the climate. *Ergo*, another disaster is to be apprehended on that line. In Southern Africa also, the spread of the Matabele insurrection is a motive for legitimate anxiety; the local forces seem insufficient for the protection of the European settlements and the question is: Should not troops be sent out to the Cape and to Natal? The London *Times* urges the necessity of such a measure, probably with an afterthought that they might be handy for another Transvaal enterprise if Messrs. Kruger and Chamberlain do not come to terms. Yet here again is a "black speck"—to wit, the Kaiser's veto to any such movement, which the German press declares to be a foregone conclusion. In short, England has reached a dangerous passage of her double-evolution policy in Africa, where she has to choose between two backdowns. Will she give in in the north or make concessions in the south? One or the other has become a necessity, Britannia not being mad enough to break with both Russia and Germany at the same time; but, whatever be the selection, British prestige will lose by it.

Such, at least, is the conclusion imposed by appearances, although what is apparent may be only a mask, and while British and German newspapers exchange animosities, no one can tell what is being concocted in German and British chancelleries. Some people think that a reasonable (?) compensation being offered for abstention, William may leave the Boers to their fate.

Bourgeois and the Cabinet.

P. S.—The resignation of M. Bourgeois is a simple farce; the actors are changed, but not the piece. The outgoing minister offered a conditional renunciation of his post, expecting that the Chamber would support him, as it had done on previous occasions. The party of which he had been the figure-head found

its instrument weakened, and so elected to let him slide, in order to put a strong man in his place; but the Cabinet *has not been upset*, and will revive more energetically dangerous than ever, thanks to the admirable discipline of its partisans and architects. Still the era of ministerial crises has once more been opened, and, if such a thing be possible, it will add to the discredit into which the French republic has fallen.

No one can surmise the composition of the next ministry. If it be Socialist, it cannot live with the Senate; if one of resistance to the Radicals, it cannot live before the Chamber of Deputies; if the experiment of concentration be tried, that is an attempt to unite moderate republicans with the advanced parties, it will be the victim of intestine disorders.

M. Faure is in a most delicate situation; whatever he may do, he will be attacked personally by the Radicals and Socialists, whose lust for power and place—especially for place—is insatiable.

SOCIOLOGICAL SUBJECTS.

THEY have no place in storied page,
No rest in marble shrine;
They are past and gone with a perished age,
They died, and "made no sign."
But work that shall find its wages yet,
And deeds that their God did not forget,
Done for the love Divine—
These were their mourners, and these shall be
The crowns of their immortality.

Oh! Seek them not where sleep the dead,
Ye shall not find their trace;
No graven stone is at their head,
No green grass hides their face;
But sad and unseen is their silent grave—
It may be the sand or the deep sea wave,
Or a lonely desert place;
For they needed no prayers and no mourning bell—
They were tombed in true hearts that knew them well.

They healed the sick till their hearts were broken,
And dried sad eyes till theirs lost light;
We shall know at last by a certain token
How they fought and fell in the fight.
Salt tears of sorrow unhealed,
Passionate cries unchronicled,
And silent strifes for the right—
Angels shall count them, and earth shall sigh
That she left her best children to battle and die.
—Sir Edwin Arnold.

Come now and let us reason together, saith the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.—ISAIAH I., 18.

The St. Louis directory for 1896, just issued, indicates that the population of the city is now 611,268, an increase of 145,059 since 1890.

The appearance of the following ironical advertisement in "The Southeastern Herald" of England, indicates that domestic service is becoming a burning question in England also: "General servant required; board-school training; liberal wages; use of piano; time allowed for practising violin and dancing; all evenings out; followers unlimited; dirty work done by mistress and daughters; early riser objected to; bicycle and modern costume provided; latch key; highest references given, none required."

During the past twelve years, more than a hundred persons have been killed on the main street of the town of Jackson, county seat of Breathitt county, Ky., according to the estimate of a resident. All these people were "shot off on the square; nary a case of bushwackin'." The front of the Court House and some of the stores on the street are chipped and scarred very noticeably where promiscuously flying bullets have struck. Only one man has ever been hanged in Breathitt county, and he was borrowed from another county to be used as an object lesson.

"The whiskey business," says the *Scottish American*, "the entire drinking business, in fact, has fallen upon evil days. The sheriff's office is daily receiving attachments against New York

Wanamaker's

Wedding Stationery

ABSOLUTE perfection in the engraving and in the paper used—Crane's pure white. The most elegant style at present is to have the engraving in a graceful round letter with strong body lines, arranged on a sheet nearly square. The two envelopes must match the invitation exactly and are oblong to neatly enclose the folded sheet.

No imprint is used on our stationery. First hundred sets of invitations, \$7.50. Each additional hundred sets, \$2.50.

Juniper street side.

Wall Paper Cleaner

SPOTS and dirt can be easily and quickly removed from wall paper. The know-how and a large package of the requisite material for 25c.

And there is no possibility of soiling carpets or furniture while cleaning the wall. And no matter how elaborate the wall paper it is not injured. If you prefer it we have the Cleaner with antiseptic properties—to sweeten up the paper in rooms where there has been sickness. Same price. 25c.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

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Our popular-priced Bicycle Suits are meeting with great favor, and deservedly so. They are excellently made, perfect in fit and remarkable in value:

we offer a **Suit**, comprising **COAT AND BLOOMERS**—in neat, desirable check material, that will wear well. It is sewed throughout with silk.

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NEWEST STYLE SUITS—made of excellent quality check fabric and finished in a superb manner.

At \$5.00

THE BEST BICYCLE SUITS—obtainable at \$10.00, cannot surpass these in style, quality, workmanship or fit.

At \$6.50

OTHER BICYCLING GOODS—

are here in fullest assortment, at the most attractive prices ever made on goods of equal character:

BICYCLING HOSE—of fast black, heavy ribbed cotton, at . . . 25c

RIBBED WOOL BICYCLE HOSE—in heavier mixtures, fancy turn-over tops. They are worth 75 cents, but we make the price at . . . 45c

WORSTED GOLF HOSE—English make—rich, fancy styles. Worth \$1.00; our price . . . 75c

Everything desirable in **Bicycling Capes, Belts, Shirts and Sweaters**, at money-saving prices.

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saloons, and there is a rumor that the big brewers, who hold mortgages over half of the liquor stores of the city, are about to begin foreclosing in a wholesale manner so as to get as much as possible out of the wreck. There is depression in the business on every side, and even a noted firm of Kentucky distillers allowed a judgment to be taken against them lately for an amount which, a few years ago, would have been laughed at."

AMONG THE PREACHERS.

CREEDS and confessions? High church or the low?

I cannot say, but you would vastly please us

If with some pointed Scripture you could show

To which of these belonged the Saviour Jesus.

I think to all or none. Not curious creeds

Or ordered forms of churchly rule He taught,

But soul of love that blossomed into deeds,

With human good and human blessing fraught.

On me nor priest nor presbyter nor pope,

Bishop nor dean, may stamp a party name,

But Jesus, with His largely human scope,

The service of my human life may claim.

Let prideful priests do battle about creeds,

The church is mine that does most Christlike deeds.

—John Stuart Blackie.

The Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, says that he is personally in favor of Sunday baseball, but believes that the question in every community should be decided by local option.

"Hang Theology" Rogers, rector of St. Botolph's, Bishops gate, who died recently at seventy-seven, had been for over fifty years at work in London. He was the pioneer of the philanthropic work in the East End, where he was very popular. He got his nickname from crying out at a School Board meeting where the discussion of economic and religious questions prevented progress: "Hang economy! Hang theology! Let us begin!" A characteristic story is told of him as a boy by the late Lord Iddesleigh. A new boy came to school dressed in a light blue jacket faced with velvet, white trousers and waistcoat, and a turned-down collar and frills. Rogers went up to him and asked him his name. The boy replied: "I am Charles Stuart Vane, Viscount Seaham, and my father is the Marquis of Londonderry." Whereupon Rogers kicked him three times, once for Vane, once for Seaham and once for Londonderry.

The Rev. Dr. James Lewis Parks, who has been called from St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, to Calvary Parish, in New York, is looked upon by churchmen as a man of excellent pulpit powers. He has an agreeable voice and pleasing delivery.

Declines in the revenues of high church dignitaries, caused by the agricultural depression in England, are very serious in some cases. At Canterbury the dean receives \$3,900 instead of \$10,000, and the canons \$1,950 instead of \$5,000; at York, canons get \$2,000 instead of \$3,600; at Ely the figures are, dean \$6,100 instead of \$8,000, and canons \$2,850 instead of \$4,550; at Winchester \$4,500 instead of \$8,000, and canons \$2,500 instead of \$4,500; at Norwich the reduction has been about twenty per cent., and at Rochester twenty-five per cent. The Dean of Salisbury gets only \$2,315, and the canons \$1,155.

"Brethren," said Bishop Boyd Carpenter, of Ripon, England, the other day, in the course of a sermon, "I beg of you to take hold of your own heart and look it straight in the face." As might be supposed, the Bishop is an Irishman.

The Rev. Madison Campbell, pastor of the colored Baptist church at Richmond, Ky., for the past thirty-five years, has kept tab on the extent of his travels during his ministry. During slavery times he walked 6,200 miles to perform his various duties; since then he has travelled 9,900 miles on horseback, 14,300 miles by train, 1,940 by buggy, and 1,600 by stage. He has baptized more than 3,000 persons during his ministry.

Monsignor Agostino Caprara, the Advocate of the Devil, has recently died at Rome. The duty of the *advocatus diaboli* is to present the objections to the canonization of any person proposed as a new saint and to cast doubts on his miracles, while the *advocatus Dei* takes the other side.

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Lock Haven, Clearfield and Bellefonte Express (Sleepers) daily, except Saturday, 11.30 P. M.

For New York

Leave Reading Terminal, 4.10, 7.30 (two-hour train), 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 10.40 A. M., 12.45, (dining car), 1.30, 3.05, 4.00, 5.00, 6.10, 7.30, 8.10 (dining car) P. M., 12.10 night. Sundays—4.10, 8.30, 9.30, 11.50 (dining car) A. M., 1.30, 3.05, 6.10, 8.10 (dining car) P. M., 12.10 night.

Leave 24th and Chestnut sts., 3.55, 7.59, 10.09, 11.04 A. M., 12.57 (dining car), 3.08, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car), 11.45 P. M. Sunday, 3.55, A. M., 12.04 (dining car), 4.10, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car) 11.45 P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, 4.30, 8.00, 8.15, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.00, .30, 4.00 (two-hour train), 4.30 (two-hour train), 5.00, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00, 10.00 P. M., 12.15 night. Sundays, 4.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 2.00, 4.00, 6.00, 6.00 P. M., 12.15 night.

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For Schuylkill Valley Points

For Phoenixville and Pottstown—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 12.45, 4.05, 6.00, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.45, 11.00 A. M., 1.42, 4.35, 5.23, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30, 11.35 A. M., 6.00 P. M.

For Reading—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 12.45, 4.05, 6.00, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.30, 7.45 A. M., 1.42, 4.35, 5.23, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30 A. M., 6.00 P. M.

For Lebanon and Harrisburg—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 4.05, 6.00 P. M. Accom., 4.20 A. M., 1.42, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 7.30 A. M., 6.00, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.30, 7.45 A. M., 1.42 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 6.00 P. M.

For Shamokin and Williamsport—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 4.05, 11.30 P. M. Sunday—Express, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Additional for Shamokin—Express, week-days, 6.00 P. M. Accom., 4.20 A. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00 A. M.

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Leave Chestnut street and South street wharves: Week-days—Express, 9.00 A. M., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00 P. M. Accom., 8.00 A. M., 4.30, 6.30 P. M. Sundays—Express, 9.00, 10.00 A. M. Accom., 8.00 A. M., 4.45 P. M.

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BOOK REVIEWS.

TOM GROGAN. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Boston: Houghton,
Mifflin & Co.

This story of Mr. Smith's ran through one of the magazines,
we believe, but its publication in book form will bring it before
the wider audience which it well deserves. The novel is a study in
character, and in the dominating figure, "Tom Grogan," the
author presents a personage who enforces admiration. Tom
Grogan, it is needful to explain, is a woman—a woman of mascu-
line determination, but who, with all her practical nature and rough
language, has a tender heart and a measure of nobility, as mani-
fested in her sympathy for some of the unfortunates with whom
she comes in contact, that is not commonly to be found in actual
life. The real Tom Grogan died seven years before the time of
the story. The Tom Grogan of the book is his widow, who takes
up with his business, that of a contractor on stone work, and con-
ducts it with such farsightedness, good judgment and vigor that
she prospers, despite the endeavors of envious competitors to
overthrow and ruin her. That she should finally triumph com-
pletely over her persecutors, who stopped at nothing to destroy
her, was a foregone conclusion; but the story is none the less
interesting because we anticipate its conclusion. Tom Grogan is
not a cheerful book exactly—that is to say, its tone, while not
pessimistic, is distinctly sad. Mr. Smith has not infused the story
with that fun and light humor which he has given us in the best
of his former contributions. But it is a strong novel, and, in some
respects, a superior piece of work to anything he has yet done.
It is carefully written, and the development of character in the
case of the heroine is consistent and satisfactory. How far Tom
Grogan is a figure from real life we are not prepared to say.
There may be such spirits in this world as that with which Mr.
Smith has endowed his chief figure, but they are few and far
between, and they very seldom come into our field of vision.
Tom Grogan will make a powerful appeal to human sympathy,
and Mr. Smith has strengthened his claim as a novelist of inven-
tion and clear cut style in that novel.

A PARTING AND A MEETING. By William D. Howells. New
York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Howells has shown clearly in his story that he does not
believe in the benefit physically or mentally which some assert,
comes from the severance of those relations which man bears to
woman. Roger Burton and Chloe Mason love each other; but
Roger, in a sudden enthusiasm for the life and belief of the Shak-
ers, parts from his sweetheart, and joins a Shaker community.
Many years later, Chloe, with one of her grandchildren, meets
Roger, and, in the meeting is the dramatic climax to the story of
two lives. The contrast between Roger's enfeebled state and
Chloe's wholesome womanhood is strong, and leaves no doubt of
the mistake, from the author's point of view, of Roger's plan
of life.

UNDERTONES. By Madison Cawein. Boston: Copeland & Day.

We are invited to read Mr. Cawein's poems by a daintily-
covered binding that at once gains the appreciation of those who
think an artistic exterior an added attraction in a book. And all
who are fond of pastoral poetry, who are in sympathy with the
music of running brooks and whispering trees and piping birds
will gain real pleasure from most of what Mr. Cawein has writ-
ten. There is a pessimistic tone to some of his poetry, however,
which does not seem in consonance with the joyous messages
that are carried by the woodland and meadow creatures. Perhaps
as good an idea of the quality of his work may be gained from
this, entitled "Wood Notes," as from anything else we might
select:

"There is a flute that follows me
From tree to tree;
A water-flute a spirit sets
To silver life in waterfalls;
And through the breath of violets
A sparkling music calls:
'Hither! Hallo! Oh, follow!
Down leafy hill and hollow!
Where, through clear swirls,
With feet like pearls,
Wade up the blue-eyed country girls.
Hither! Halloo! Oh, follow!'"

SPRING NOTES FROM TENNESSEE. By Bradford Torrey. Bos-
ton: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

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A HANDBOOK ON CURRENCY AND WEALTH. By George B. Waldron. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 50c.

In this compact little handbook of one hundred and fifty pages, bound in flexible cloth, Mr. Waldron, who is well known as the statistical editor of *Voice*, has compiled a valuable compendium of facts, statistical and other, bearing directly on the discussion of the monetary question. Mr. Waldron is anything but a contractionist, and he holds strong opinions as to the contraction of our currency by discarding silver and the purpose of the gold contractionists to still further contract our currency by retiring the greenbacks and treasury notes, as the readers of *Voice* have occasion to know; but in the present little volume he has carefully avoided intruding his opinions on the reader. It has not been his purpose to draw conclusions from the facts bearing on the monetary controversy which he has carefully gathered, but to simply present the facts without bias and in an accessible form, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions. Mr. Waldron has divided his little reference book into five parts: 1, an historical abstract of the currency legislation of the United States and of our currency as we now find it, to which he has added some statistics bearing on our foreign trade; 2, a brief synopsis of the monetary systems of foreign countries and their finances; 3, facts bearing on the ratio of gold and silver; 4, a synopsis of some facts bearing on the production and distribution of wealth in the United States, that attracted considerable attention when first published in *Voice* several months ago; and 5, some miscellaneous statistics treating of railroads, strikes, land and population, immigration and the liquor traffic. A model index greatly adds to the value of the book.

FACTS AND A FEW FIGURES.

RUSSIA produced 1,299,000 tons of pig iron, 850,800 tons of iron in other forms, and 1,095,960 tons of steel in 1894, being over an eighth more in total production than the year before. The increase in imported iron and steel was 260,000 tons, nearly all of it being used in private enterprises—a sign of the rapid development of Russian industries.

Gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, mercury, sulphur, carbon, antimony, bismuth and zinc were the only minerals known at the time of the discovery of America.

Nine thousand maple trees are to be cut up in Maine this summer, to fill an order for 1,500,000 shoe lasts.

Coal mining is paying one party of miners in the Yukon better than gold-mining paid them. A find of excellent coal was made recently in the Forty-mile Creek district, and with wood at \$12 to \$14 a cord, the coal vein is an excellent pay-streak.

Farm values in the State of New York have declined 50 per cent. in the last twenty years, or a total of \$200,000,000. The present Senate of that State contains 24 lawyers out of a total of 50, and there is not one farmer in the whole list. The Assembly has 150 members, only 15 of whom are farmers.

A London letter writer says that "the tide toward trusts, immense shops and combinations of human interests of all sorts, which slowly sets towards the realization of the dream of all Socialists, has by no means ceased its movement. Great shops like those of New York and Paris, are far more numerous in London, and now I see that still another is under way. This is to be a combination of 41 drapery (we call them dry goods stores) concerns, now doing business in 92 shops in London and the suburbs. The new venture is capitalized at \$1,170,000, divided into 115,000 preferred and 120,000 common shares. The property was purchased for \$770,000, and now pays \$110,000 profit on \$1,000,000 of business annually."

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NUGGETS AND NUBBINS.

SHE grasped the bar, arranged her skirts,
With dainty little tucks and flirts;
Posed on the saddle, felt the tread
Of the pedals, and, "I'm off," she said.

A whirl of wheels, a swerve and sway,
And from the road-bed where she lay
She realized in full degree
The climax of her prophecy.

In 1805 Pitt called a meeting of the British militia colonels to consider his additional force bill. Some objected to the clause which called them out under all circumstances, and argued that this should not be "except in case of actual invasion." "Then," said Pitt, "it would be too late." Presently they came to another clause, when the same objectors insisted on the militia not being liable to be sent out of the kingdom. "Except, I suppose," said Pitt, with cruel sarcasm, "in case of actual invasion."

"The height of impudence" is defined to be calling one doctor up to learn the address of another doctor.

An Irishman, quarrelling with an Englishman, told him if he didn't hold his tongue he would "break his impenetrable head and let the brains out of his empty skull."

"Step this way, please, ladies," said the gracious shop-walker at a large dry-goods store as he led off with a majestic wave of the hand.

"We are sorry," returned one of the fair customers demurely, "but we haven't really learned to step that way."

"But we'll try," put in another. And they all did, imitating that haughty shop-walker till he wished he had never been born.

A church congregation down in Sanders, Ky., was dismissed most summarily under unpleasant circumstances several Sundays ago. Right in the middle of the preacher's discourse there bolted into the church, through the half-open door, what appeared to be a black and white cat closely followed by a yellow dog. Cat and dog ran swiftly down the middle aisle to the platform. The preacher, taken unawares, did the natural thing, kicked at the cat, hit it, and landed it squarely in the middle of the congregation. Then it turned out that the cat was a skunk.

An Irishman, on seeing a notice in a haberdasher's window one day which ran as follows: "Everything sold here by the yard," entered and asked the man of the shop if he sold buttermilk.

"Yes," was the answer.

"Then give me a yard," said Pat.

"All right," said the man, and dipping his finger into a dish of milk at his side, he drew it a yard in length on the counter.

"Anything else," he queried triumphantly of Pat.

"No," said Pat; "just rowl it up in a piece of paper and I'll take it with me."

Lord Bowen, an English judge, was once tempted to sum up ironically. It was the case of a burglar who had been caught, having entered from the roof and taken the precaution to leave his boots on top. His defense was that he was in the habit of taking midnight strolls on the roofs of houses, and that he was tempted by curiosity to have a look at one of the interiors. Lord Bowen said, sarcastically: "If, gentlemen of the jury, you think it probable that the prisoner considered the roofs of the houses a salubrious place for an evening walk; if you suppose that the temptation to inspect the interior of the houses beneath him was the outcome of a natural and pardonable curiosity, in that case, of course, you will acquit him, and regard him as a thoughtful and considerate man, who would naturally remove his boots before entering the house, and take every precaution not to disturb his neighbors." To the judge's amazement, the jury took him at his word and acquitted the prisoner. Lord Bowen never attempted to joke with a jury again.

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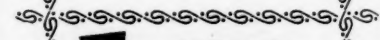
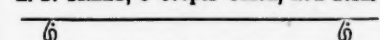
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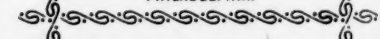
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